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From Saturday September 16, to Tuesday September 19, 1758.

AT the Court at *Kenſington*, the 15th Day of *September*, 1758.

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS the Time limited by His Majeſty's Order in Council of the 29th of March laſt, for Prohibiting the Exporting out of this Kingdom, or carrying Coaſtwiſe, Gunpowder, Salt-Petre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, will expire upon the 29th Day of October next: And whereas it is judged expedient for His Majeſty's Service and the Safety of this Kingdom, that the ſaid Prohibition ſhould be continued for ſome longer Time: His Majeſty doth therefore, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, hereby Order, Require, Prohibit, and Command, that no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever (except the Maſter-General of the Ordnance for His Majeſty's Service) do, at any Time during the Space of Six Months, to commence from the ſaid 29th Day of October next, preſume to tranſport into any Parts out of this Kingdom, or carry Coaſtwiſe, any Gunpowder, Salt Petre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, or ſhip, or lade any Gunpowder, Salt-Petre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, on Board any Ship or Veſſel, in order to tranſporting the ſame into any Parts beyond the Seas, or carrying the ſame Coaſtwiſe, without Leave or Permiſſion in that Behalf firſt obtained from His Majeſty, or His Privy Council, upon Pain of incurring and ſuffering the reſpective Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by an Act paſſed in the 29th Year of His Majeſty's Reign, entituled, "An Act to Impower His "Majeſty to Prohibit the Exportation of Salt-"Petre, and to enforce the Law for Impower-"ing His Majeſty to Prohibit the Exportation "of Gunpowder, or any Sort of Arms and "Ammunition: And alſo to Impower His "Majeſty to reſtrain the carrying Coaſtwiſe of "Salt-Petre, Gunpowder, or any Sort of Arms "or Ammunition." And the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, the Maſter General of the Ordnance, and His Majeſty's Secretary at War, are to give the neceſſary Directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. Blair.

The following Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Commonalty of the City of York, having been tranſmitted by George Fox Lane, Eſq; one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, has by him been preſented to His Majeſty; which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Commonalty of the City of York, in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Commonalty of the City of York, beg Leave, with Hearts full of Joy, to congratulate your Majeſty upon the late glorious Atchievements of your Forces, in the Conqueſt of Cape Breton, and the taking and deſtroying ſo conſiderable a Part of the French Navy.

This noble Enterprize, ſo wiſely concerted, and ſo bravely executed, muſt convince the World, notwithſtanding our former Diſappointments, that the antient Britiſh Spirit ſubſiſts in its full Force, and is ſtill able to curb the Haughtineſs of France.

The Importance of this Conqueſt to your Majeſty and your People, for the Defence of our Trade, and the Protection of our American Colonies, induces every true Briton to wiſh, that the Glory of annexing ſo valuable a Territory for ever to the Britiſh Crown, may be reſerved for your Majeſty, to add to the Luſtre of your auſpicious Reign, and to complete your gracious Deſigns for the Welfare and Proſperity of your People.

The Zeal and Loyalty of your faithful Subjects will ever co-operate with your Majeſty's Royal Endeavours for the procuring a ſafe and honourable Peace, by a vigorous Proſecution of the War. May the Divine Providence bleſs thoſe Endeavours with conſtant Succeſs, and perpetuate the Happineſs of theſe Nations by a long Continuance of your Majeſty's Sacred Life, and by a Succeſſion of Heroes of your Illuſtrious Houſe, to inherit your Royal Virtues, and to grace your Throne for many Generations.

The following Addreſs of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens and Commonalty of the City of Lincoln, having been tranſmitted by John Chaplin, Eſq; one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, has by him been preſented to His Majeſty: Which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens and Commonalty of the City of Lincoln, in Common-Council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens and Commonalty of the City of Lincoln, in Common-Council aſſembled, amidſt the univerſal Acclamations of your People, humbly beg Leave to approach your Sacred Perſon, and to congratulate your Majeſty on the Reduction of Louiſbourg, a Fortreſs of the utmoſt Conſequence to the Commerce and naval Strength of Great Britain, and of ſuch Importance, that we hope

hope it will for ever be annexed to the Britiſh Empire.

Europe, Aſia, and Africa, have alſo equally ſeen the Engliſh Flag triumphant on their reſpective Coaſts; whilſt the victorious Arms of your good and faithful Ally the King of Pruſſia ſupport the Proteſtant Cauſe, and defeat the oppreſſive Views of his numerous Enemies: And as, under your auſpicious Reign, Wiſdom and Reſolution are not wanting to direct, or Activity and Courage to execute the Meaſures calculated for the Service of our Country, we form to ourſelves the moſt ſanguine Expectations, that, by a timely Improvement of the preſent Advantages, there may be procured a laſting Foundation of a ſolid and honourable Peace.

We further hope, continued Triumphs will be the Effect of your Majeſty's Arms, and that we may long enjoy the Influence of your Council, whilſt your unweared Application to Government, and the Reſolution with which you purſue the Good of your People, excite your Subjects to the chearful Diſcharge of their ſeveral Duties. And we moſt humbly aſſure your Majeſty, that we will aſſiduouſly exert ourſelves in whatever may tend to the Honour of your Majeſty's Crown, and the Support of it in your Illuſtrious Houſe, to the lateſt Poſterity.

Given under our Common Seal, at the Guild-hall of the City of Lincoln aforeſaid, the Fourteenth Day of September, in the Thirty ſecond Year of your Majeſty's Reign.

The following Addreſs of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the reſt of the Body-Corporate of the ancient and loyal City of Cheſter, has been preſented to His Majeſty by Sir Richard Groſvenor, Knt. one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, being introduced by the Lord of His Majeſty's Bed-Chamber in Waiting: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the reſt of the Body-Corporate of the ancient and loyal City of Cheſter, in Common-Council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful Subjects, deſirous to embrace every Opportunity of expreſſing our Fidelity and Attachment to your Royal Perſon, beg Leave to preſent our warm and hearty Congratulations on the late glorious Succeſſes, which have attended your Fleets and Armies, and particularly on that important Event, the Regaining of Cape Breton; a Place of ſo great Conſequence to our Trade here, as alſo to the Security of your Territories in America, whoſe Guard and Bulwark may it long remain.

With joyful Hearts we likewiſe reflect on the Ardour and Exploits of your Majeſty's Forces, ſpreading Terror and Annoyance along the hoſtile Coaſts, which now fatally experience the vindictive Intrepidity of thoſe irreſiſtable Squadrons.

And further, permit us moſt gratefully to acknowledge your Majeſty's great Prudence and paternal Care, in your Choice of Miniſters, diſtinguiſhed by ſignal Teſtimonies of National Approbation: Their ſalutary Meaſures have already retrieved the Credit and Reputation of Britain: And what have we not yet to expect from ſuch Diſintereſtedneſs, Vigilance, and Reſolution?

May the Divine Providence ſtill ſpare to us that moſt invaluable Bleſſing, your Sacred Life: May Heaven continue to crown your Majeſty's Arms with Victory, that this juſt and neceſſary War may happily terminate in an honourable, ſafe, and laſting Peace.

Given under our Common Seal, this Thirteenth Day of September, One thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty eight.

Algier, May 22. We have, ſince the Beginning of this Month, had no leſs than ten different Shocks of Earthquakes.

Petersbourg, Auguſt 22. The Turkiſh Envoy had his Audience of Leave on Sunday laſt, at Peterſhoff, and was at the Apartment there in the Evening, where the Empreſs appeared with the Crown on her Head.

Genoa, Auguſt 22. Letters from Baſtia of the 12th Inſtant ſay, that the Chief of the Male Contents, De Paoli, with about 2000 Men, was entered into the Province of Cape Corſo, and had laid Siege to the Caſtle of Rogliano, having intercepted an Officer with about Forty Men of the Republick's Troops, who were going to reinforce the Garriſon. He has left a Corps of about 1500 Men to blockade the City of Baſtia, and to prevent any Succours being ſent from thence to the Beſieged. On the 16th Inſtant, the Earl of Briſtol, His Britannick Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Catholick King, arrived here from Turin, and on the 19th his Excellency embarked on Board His Britannick Majeſty's Ship Monmouth, who ſailed the next Morning for Alicant. This Day the Grand Council met to fill up the Vacancy of Doge, when M. Matthew Franzone was elected.

Turin, Auguſt 23, Count Fermian has been named to replace Count Chriſtiani at Milan, in all the Employments which his Excellency enjoyed, except that of Chancellor of Lombardy, which the Firſt Preſident holds for the Interim.

Turin, Auguſt 30. M. Gabrieli, who is appointed to ſucceed M. Gobbi, the Venetian Reſident at this Court, arrived here the 22d of this Month. On the Friday following he had a private Audience of the King of Sardinia; after which he was preſented to their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and Dutcheſs of Savoy. M. Gobbi took Leave, on the ſame Day, of all the Royal Family.

Madrid, Auguſt 28. Her Catholick Majeſty departed this Life Yeſterday Morning about Four o'Clock at Aranjuez. And in the Evening his Catholick Majeſty ſet out for Villaviciosa, where he will remain the uſual nine Days of Retirement, obſerved in this Country on ſuch mournful Occaſions.

Muhlroſſe, Sept. 3. The Pruſſian Army marched Yeſterday, and paſſed by Cuſtrin, croſſed the Oder, and encamped about half a Mile farther on: The Head Quarters were at Manchow. They marched again this Morning very early to this Place, which is a little Town on the Frontier of Saxony, diſtant from Frankfort two Miles; and, it is thought, they will continue marching at leaſt two or three Days more without halting, till the Junction is made with the Army commanded by Margrave Charles.

Hague, Sept. 12. By our laſt Advices from Dreſden, and other Parts, Prince Henry ſeems to be in no Danger from the united Forces under Marſhal Daun and the Prince of Deux Ponts; the former, on the 5th Inſtant, fearing that his

his Retreat towards Luſatia and Bohemia might be cut off, withdrew from about Dreſden, and marched towards Zittau; and the Prince of Deux Ponts kept quiet at Struppen. This ſudden Change is owing to the Approach of the different Pruſſian Corps, under Prince Francis of Brunſwick, General Ziethen, and the King of Pruſſia himſelf. His Pruſſian Majeſty having left Count Dohna to purſue the Ruſſians in their precipitate Retreat to the Viſtula, marched towards the Auſtrians on the 2d Inſtant, and was to be in Luſatia on the 6th. Our laſt Letters from thence are of the 5th from Trebatſch. The Ruſſians, in order to be diſincumbered of all unneceſſary Baggage in their Retreat, have thought proper to burn a great Part of their Waggons; ſo that there ſeems to be no Apprehenſion of their attempting to make a Stand any where at preſent. The Armies upon the Lippe furniſh nothing new. The French are getting together a great deal of Forage at Roermonde; which makes People imagine, that they intend to repaſs the Rhine as ſoon as the Seaſon of the Year furniſhes them with an Excuſe for ſo doing, in order to take their Winter Quarters in the Netherlands.

Admiralty Office, September 19.

Yeſterday the Right Honourable Lord Anſon, with Part of His Majeſty's Fleet under his Command, arrived at Spithead; as did likewiſe Commodore Lord Howe, and Lieutenant General Bligh.

Admiralty Office, September 19.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Pallyſer, of the Shrewsbury, at Sea, to Lord Anſon, dated Sept. 14, 1758.

On the 12th Inſtant, in the Forenoon, I join'd the Unicorn and Lizard. In the Afternoon, ſtanding in Shore, the Lizard being a-head, and the Reſt of the Ships following, got Sight of a great Number of ſmall Coaſting Veſſels under Convoy of the Thetis and Calipſo Frigates, and an armed Snow, working between the Paſſes of Fontenoy and Toulinguet towards Breſt, with the Wind Northerly; the greateſt Part of them got into the Paſs of Toulinguet, where nothing could get at them. Captain Hartwell, of the Lizard, run all Risks to cut ſome of them off, and accordingly got between the Toulinguet and the Frigates, and Part of the Convoy, on which they bore away for the South Shore. Captain Hartwell came up with, and engaged both the Thetis and Calipſo alone very bravely, for above two Hours; then the Thetis ſheer'd off, and run in for the Rocks at the Mouth of the River Poul Davit. A little before dark the Calipſo, and about 20 Sail of the ſmall Craft, run on Shore upon the Rocks, at or near a Place called Point de Leven, where Captain Hartwell concludes ſhe would break up, it being the Lee Shore, ſhe laying upon a large Heel, and, with the Swell of the Sea, ſtriking very hard upon the Rocks, with her Yards and Sails, &c. ſhot all to Pieces. The Lizard had one Man killed, and eight wounded, and received ſome Damage in her Hull, Maſts, Yards, &c. At Ten at Night I anchored between the Rocks called Leboue and Baſſe Vicille, and lay there till the Stirling Caſtle, Unicorn, and Lizard, who were within us, came out.

Whitehall Treaſury Chambers, Dec. 1, 1757.

WHEREAS adhering to the King's Enemies, by giving to them Aid or Comfort, either within his Realm, or elſewhere, is High Treaſon, and the Concealment thereof is Miſpriſion of Treaſon;

And Whereas the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury have received Information, That a Loan of Money for that Purpoſe is at this Time negociating in this Kingdom; Their Lordſhips do hereby promiſe a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds to any Perſon, by whoſe Diſcovery any Subject of His Majeſty, or any Perſon reſiding within this Realm, ſhall be convicted of lending or advancing directly or indirectly, or of cauſing or procuring to be ſo lent or advanced, or of ſubſcribing for, or contributing to, or of ſolliciting or contracting for or remitting, either in Coin or Bullion, or by Bill or Bills of Exchange, or by any other Means whatſoever, any Sum or Sums of Money, to or for the Uſe or Purpoſe aforeſaid. The ſaid Reward to be paid immediately on the Conviction of every ſuch Offender, by the Solicitor of the Treaſury, without Deduction, their Lordſhips having given Directions for the immediate Proſecution of ſuch Offenders.

Admiralty-Office, Auguſt 8, 1758.

MY Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, having received authentick Information, that a Dutch Ship named the City of Rotterdam, whereof Warner Pieterſon was Maſter, laden with different Kinds of Merchandize; and alſo with the Baggage, conſiſting of very valuable Effects, of the Marquis de Pignatellij, Miniſter from the Court of Spain to the Court of Denmark, and having likewiſe on Board his Houſehold Steward, Confectioner, and Cook, and alſo the Coachman of the Daniſh Ambaſſador reſiding at Paris; and being bound from Rouen to Rotterdam, was, in the Courſe of her ſaid Voyage, on the 30th Day of June laſt, boarded three ſeveral Times, by the Crews, or Parts of the Crews, of three different Engliſh Ships or Veſſels, pretending to be Privateers; and that ſome of the Crew of one of the ſaid Engliſh Veſſels, (which had two Maſts) went on Board the ſaid Dutch Ship, about Six o'Clock in the Morning of the ſaid Day, and after ſearching her, took and unlawfully carried away with them two Oars, one Boat Hook, and a Dutch Cheeſe: And that about Nine o'Clock the ſame Morning, Ten of the Crew of another of the ſaid Engliſh Veſſels, (being a Cutter, or one Maſt Sloop) went armed with Cutlaſſes, Piſtols and Hatchets, on Board the ſaid Dutch Ship, and after examining the Papers, they by Violence forced open the Hatchways, and went into the ſaid Ship's Hold, and there broke open two Trunks belonging to the ſaid Marquis de Pignatellij, wherein were rich Cloths, and laced Liveries, which they took and carried away, to their own Ship: And that about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, the Commander, who was a young Man, and wore a Gold laced Hat, together with ſome of the Crew of another of the ſaid Engliſh Veſſels, (being a Cutter, or ſingle Maſt Sloop, mounted with four Guns) came armed as aforeſaid, on Board the ſaid Dutch Ship, and after examining the Ship's Papers, and thoſe of the Paſſengers, pretended the ſame were Falſe and Counterfeit, and then went into the ſaid Ship's Hold, and began to plunder the Effects there; and that whilſt they were ſo doing, the Crew of the aforeſaid Engliſh Veſſel, which Boarded the ſaid Dutch Ship about Nine o'Clock that Morning, returned again, and joined thoſe who were then in the ſaid Ship's Hold, and that then both the ſaid Crews in Conjunction, committed very great Outrages, by breaking open all the ſaid Marquis de Pignatellij's Caſes, and Trunks, and taking and carrying away all the valuable Effects, which were in ſix of the ſaid Caſes and Trunks, and deſtroying or damaging the Reſt of thoſe Effects; and then falling upon his the ſaid Miniſter's Officers, and beating them in a very cruel and ſhameful Manner, and ſtripping them of their Cloths, and carrying the ſame off, together with their Letters of Credit, and a Bill of Exchange.

Their Lordſhips therefore, in order to diſcover and bring to Juſtice, the Perſons guilty of the Piratical Offence